

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

KIRK A. BRENON,

Plaintiff,

v.

NANCY LEDGERWOOD, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C14-1073-RSM-MAT

ORDER REGARDING MOTION TO
AMEND AND DIRECTING SERVICE BY
FIRST-CLASS MAIL AND
PROCEDURES

Plaintiff Kirk Brenon, proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* in this civil rights action, filed a Motion for Leave to Amend (Dkt. 25). Now, having considered the motion, defendants' response (Dkt. 26), and the remainder of the record, the Court herein finds and rules as follows:

(1) Plaintiff seeks to file a Second Amended Complaint identifying named defendant David "Doe" as David "Pasoquen," and adding three other individually named defendants – Dr. Benjamin Sanders, Dr. Roger Higgs, and Dr. Jennifer Jones-Vanderleest. (*See* Dkt. 25 and Dkt. 25-1.) Defendants object to the motion only in part, arguing plaintiff fails to adequately allege personal participation by Dr. Sanders or Dr. Jones-Vanderleest, and maintaining he appears to improperly name these individuals based solely on the basis of supervisory responsibility or position. (Dkt. 26.) Plaintiff, in reply, concedes to the accuracy of defendants' argument as to Dr. Jones-Vanderleest, but maintains the inclusion of sufficient facts to infer liability on the part

1 of Dr. Sanders. (Dkt. 28.)

2 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15 provides that “leave [to amend a pleading] shall be
3 freely given when justice so requires.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 15 (a). Leave to amend may be denied
4 where there is undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive, undue prejudice to the opposing party,
5 or when the amendment would be futile. *See Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962).

6 The Court finds plaintiff entitled to the requested amendment in part. Plaintiff properly
7 seeks to correctly identify named defendant David Doe as David Pasoquen, and provides an
8 adequate basis for adding Dr. Benjamin Sanders and Dr. Roger Higgs as defendants. While
9 taking no position as to plaintiff’s ability to successfully pursue a claim against Dr. Sanders, the
10 Court finds it appropriate to allow plaintiff the opportunity to attempt to establish that this
11 individual was (1) personally involved in the alleged constitutional deprivation, or that (2) there
12 is a “a sufficient causal connection between the supervisor’s wrongful conduct and the
13 constitutional violation.” *Snow v. McDaniel*, 681 F.3d 978, 989 (9th Cir. 2012) (a supervisor
14 will not be liable for a constitutional violation committed by his or her subordinate unless the
15 supervisor directly participated in the violation or knew of the violation and failed to prevent it)
16 (quoting *Hansen v. Black*, 885 F.2d 642, 646 (9th Cir. 1989) and citing *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d
17 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989)). However, as conceded by plaintiff, he fails to adequately allege
18 personal participation by Dr. Jones-Vanderleest.

19 Accordingly, plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to Amend (Dkt. 25) is GRANTED in part and
20 DENIED in part. The Clerk shall lodge plaintiff’s Second Amendment Complaint (Dkt. 25-1) on
21 the docket and shall modify the list of defendants on the docket by replacing David Doe with
22 David Pasoquen, and by adding Dr. Benjamin Sanders and Dr. Roger Higgs as named
23 defendants. However, Dr. Jones-Vanderleest shall not be listed on the docket and will not be

1 considered a defendant to this matter.

2 (2) Service by Clerk

3 The Clerk is directed to send the following to **Dr. Benjamin Sanders** and **Dr. Roger**
4 **Higgs**¹ by first-class mail: a copy of plaintiff's complaint, a copy of this Order, two copies of the
5 notice of lawsuit and request for waiver of service of summons, a waiver of service of summons,
6 and a return envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the Clerk's Office.

7 (3) Response Required

8 Defendant(s) shall have **thirty (30) days** within which to return the enclosed waiver of
9 service of summons. A defendant who timely returns the signed waiver shall have **sixty (60)**
10 **days** after the date designated on the notice of lawsuit to file and serve an answer to the
11 complaint or a motion permitted under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

12 A defendant who fails to timely return the signed waiver will be personally served with a
13 summons and complaint, and may be required to pay the full costs of such service, pursuant to
14 Rule 4(d)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. A defendant who has been personally
15 served shall file an answer or motion permitted under Rule 12 within **thirty (30) days** after
16 service.

17 (4) Filing and Service by Parties, Generally

18 All attorneys admitted to practice before this Court are required to file documents
19 electronically via the Court's CM/ECF system. Counsel are directed to the Court's website,
20 www.wawd.uscourts.gov, for a detailed description of the requirements for filing via CM/ECF.
21 All non-attorneys, such as *pro se* parties and/or prisoners, may continue to file a paper original
22 with the Clerk. All filings, whether filed electronically or in traditional paper format, must
23

¹ David Pasoquen already waived service in this matter. (Dkt. 12.)

1 indicate in the upper right hand corner the name of the magistrate judge to whom the document
2 is directed.

3 For any party filing electronically, when the total of all pages of a filing exceeds fifty
4 (50) pages in length, a paper copy of the document (with tabs or other organizing aids as
5 necessary) shall be delivered to the Clerk's Office for chambers. The chambers copy must be
6 clearly marked with the words "Courtesy Copy of Electronic Filing for Chambers."

7 Any document filed with the Court must be accompanied by proof that it has been served
8 upon all parties that have entered a notice of appearance in the underlying matter.

9 (5) Motions, Generally

10 Any request for court action shall be set forth in a motion, properly filed and served.
11 Pursuant to LCR 7(b), any argument being offered in support of a motion shall be submitted as a
12 part of the motion itself and not in a separate document. The motion shall include in its caption
13 (immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the date the motion is to be noted for
14 consideration upon the Court's motion calendar.

15 Stipulated and agreed motions, motions to file over-length motions or briefs, motions for
16 reconsideration, joint submissions pursuant to the option procedure established in LCR 37(a)(2),
17 motions for default, requests for the clerk to enter default judgment, and motions for the court to
18 enter default judgment where the opposing party has not appeared shall be noted for
19 consideration on the day they are filed. *See* LCR 7(d)(1). All other non-dispositive motions
20 shall be noted for consideration no earlier than the third Friday following filing and service of the
21 motion. *See* LCR 7(d)(3). All dispositive motions shall be noted for consideration no earlier
22 than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the motion. *Id.*

23 For electronic filers, all briefs and affidavits in opposition to either a dispositive or non-

dispositive motion shall be filed and served not later than 11:59 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the date designated for consideration of the motion. If a party (i.e. a *pro se* litigant and/or prisoner) files a paper original, that opposition must be received in the Clerk's office by 4:30 p.m. on the Monday preceding the date of consideration.

The party making the motion may file and serve, not later than 11:59 p.m. (if filing electronically) or 4:30 p.m. (if filing a paper original with the Clerk's office) on the date designated for consideration of the motion, a reply to the opposing party's briefs and affidavits.

(6) Motions to Dismiss and Motions for Summary Judgment

Parties filing motions to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and motions for summary judgment pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure should acquaint themselves with those rules. As noted above, these motions shall be noted for consideration no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the motion.

Defendants filing motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment are advised that they MUST serve *Rand* notices concurrently with motions to dismiss based on failure to exhaust administrative remedies and motions for summary judgment so that *pro se* prisoner plaintiffs will have fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required of them in order to oppose those motions. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 941 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit has set forth model language for such notices:

A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of

law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, **you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.**

Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added).

Defendants who fail to file and serve the required *Rand* and *Wyatt* notices on plaintiff may have their motion stricken from the Court's calendar with leave to re-file.

(7) Direct Communications with District Judge or Magistrate Judge

No direct communication is to take place with the District Judge or Magistrate Judge with regard to this case. All relevant information and papers are to be directed to the Clerk.

(8) The Court STRIKES the discovery and dispositive motion deadlines previously set in this matter. (*See* Dkt. 24.) The Court will reset the deadlines following receipt of defendants' Answer to the Second Amended Complaint.

(9) The Clerk is directed to send copies of this Order to plaintiff, defendants already served in this matter, and to the Hon. Ricardo S. Martinez. The Clerk is further directed to send a copy of this Order and a courtesy copy of plaintiff's complaint to the King County Prosecutor's Office, by first-class mail.

DATED this 3rd day of March, 2015.



Mary Alice Theiler
United States Magistrate Judge